CONGRESS.

Sentiment of the Opposition on the Transportation Question.

IRON OR WATER PATHS.

Will Government Construction Conflict with State Rights?

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1874. Mr. Sherman. (rep.) of Ohio, presented the petition of Dimitry Mindoless, of Washington city, offering to convey to the United States for \$125,000 a discovery that he claims to have made by which there can be extracted from each United States liver dollar two and a half-cents worth of gold. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Johnston, (dem.) of Va., called up the House bill to relieve the legal and political disabilities of Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, which was passed. Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Samuel T. Governeur, the legal representative of

James Monroe. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad companies and asked that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee. So

from the Pacific Railroad companies and asked that it be reterred to the Judiciary Committee. So ordered.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vr., from the Committee on Public Stilldings and Grounds, reported back a joint resolution amending the joint resolution of April 16, 1572, relating to the statue of the late Admiral Farragut, with an amendment striking out the General of the Army as a member of the Commission to select the artist and leaving the selection with the secretary of the Mayy and Mrs. Virginia L. Farragut. Placed on the calendar.

The CHEAP TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

The morning hour having expired the Cramcalled up the unfinished ousliess, being the cheap transportation resolution of Mr. Windom.

Mr. Anthony, (rep.) of R. k., gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to provide for the sale of extra copies of public documents and for the distribution of register official editions thereof.

Mr. Sherman said it was his intention to call up the molety bill to-day, but on account of the sickness of one of the Senators he had consented to let it go over until to-motrow.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the transportation resolution.

Mr. Hamitron, (dem.) of Mr., opposed the resolution, and said there was a great movement in the West known as the Granger movement. This resolution was for the purpose of capturing it. As a democrat he could not fecognize the right of Congress to commit the Government to the establishment of such a system of improvements. He did not care to party, but looked to the interest of the whele country in this matter, and would vote avainst the resolution.

Mr. Preklinghtysen, (rep.) of N. J., said one hundred years ago this Western yalley was a wildoness. Solve in the yalley was a wildoness of the productions, were solved as a cost of sairoad, and increased to have a such as a cost of sairoad, and they series of form the will be such as a cost of sairoad, and they series of the whole solve him to solve the form the such as t

which would bring New Or.cans 500 miles nearer to New York.

CONGERS WITHOUT THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER.

Mr. BAYAID, (dem.) of Del., opposed the resolution and reterred to the experience of Pennsylvania in constructing canals, which involved great expense and loss, and then the work had to be abandoned. He would not now discuss the propriety of entrusting such great works as those proposed to government officials under our system of government, but would address himself to the absence of power in Congress to enter into States for the construction of railroads and canals. Would the States surrender their right of eminent domain online Congress to enter into them for the purpose of constructing and regulating railroads? As the States surrender their right of emiment domain to allow Congress to enter into them for the purpose of constructing and regulating railroads? As yet there had been no precedent for the exercise of such power by Congress, and the decisions of the Supreme Court were perfectly clear against it. The lederal government and not depend upon the will of State Legislatures for its powers, and on the other hand the States did not depend upon the federal government for theirs. They were separate and distinct. This measure contained the elements of centralization har in excess of anything heretofore proposed. It was but another blow at that local self-government which is the best nurse and the best instructor that a citizen of the Republic can have. He argued that there was no necessity for the government engaging in this enterprise. Connections of highways existed everywhere, an no State had ever presented any obstacles to transit through it. He had no doubt the resolution would pass, but it would be with his yote recorded against it, and when the bill comes forward to carry out these schemes he would oppose it.

Mr. GORDON, (dem.) of Ga., said he did not pro-

corded against it, and when the bill comes forward to carry out these schemes he would oppose it,

Mr. Gordon, (dem.) of Ga., said he did not propose to discuss the general question now, but
would subsit two amendments, which he hoped
would remove the objections of the gentleman
from Delaware (Mr. Bayard) and from Maryland
(Mr. Hamilton). The first amendment was to insert in the preamble the words "or competition
encouraged by government aid," and the second
to insert the words "or by the extension of government aid to private corporations." so that it
would read, "The following are the most feasible
and advantageous channels of commerce to be
created or insproved by the national government
or by the extension of government aid to private
corporations," &c.

Mr. Harvey. (rep.) of Kansas, urged the passage of the resolution and spoke of the wants of
his section. He believed to enter upon this system or improvements would be the best way to
foster commerce, both foreign and domestic. He
would have been glad if the amendment of Mr.
Tipton for the improvement of the Missouri River
had been adopted, but hoped that the river would
yet be improved.

The amendments of Mr. Gordon were rejected.

Mr. Windom, (rep.) of Minn., said the whole

The amendments of Mr. Gordon were rejected.

How THE COST IS TO BE SUPPLIED.

Mr. WINDOM. (rep.) of Minn., said the whole country would be benefited by these improvements—the railroads as well as the people. He did not desire to strike down the railroads of the country. He desired to see this question acted upon from a national point of view. In answer to a question of Mr. Pratt, (rep.) of Ind., as to how revenue was to be raised to carry on these improvements. Mr. Windom said he would do it, first, or remstating toe tax on tea and coffee; or, it that should not be deemed advisable, he would issue bonds to raise it. All that was wanted was courage and laith in the country.

Mr. BOGY, (dem.) of Mo., argued in favor of the resolution, and said the question of money was of no consequence when the great beneat to be derived from those improvements and a State rights man, but was in favor of the proposed survey, though he would have been glad if the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Gordon) had been adopted. The question of the power of Congress to make improvements should be understood as a ter surveys should be completed. He moved to strike out in the preamble the words which provided that the improvements should be understood as committing himse it is avor of having the government make the improvements.

Mr. Horrich, (rep.) of Vt., said he would vote for the resolution to make appropriations for the surveys, but he did not want to be understood as committing himse it is avor of having the government make the improvements.

Mr. Horrich, (rep.) of Cal., said subsidies had been granted to railroads, and never had a clause been put in any of these vast subsaids bid by which the government could have any control over the road or prevent the enormous charges by which the government could have any control over the road or prevent the enormous charges by which the government could have any control over the road or prevent the enormous charges by the company. This was one of the reasons why the company and reco nsportation. he amendment of Mr. Bogy was rejected—yeas

f. nays 3t Mr. Tipron, (lib.) of Neb., moved to strike out the entire p camble. Rejected—year 16, nays 25. Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa., said it seemed to be

taken for granted that it was the West alone that was suffering for want of cheap transportation, which was a mistake. The people of Westeru Pennsylvania for years had been clamoring for cheap transportation.

Pending the discussion of the resolution Mr. Edmynds, (rep.) of Vt., moved that the Senate advorn.

The Chark laid before the Senate the resolution of the House, disagreeing to the amendments of the Senale to amend the charter of the Freedman's savings and Trust Company.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant the conference. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Sherman, Scott and Bayard members of the conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Oglesur, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill to reimburse the Delaware tribe of Indians for twenty-three sections of land set apart for them under the treaty of July 4, 1864. Referred to the Committee on Indian Amairs.

He also introduced a bill to establish the Alsea and Siletz reservations in the State of Oregon. and to provide for the civilization and subsistence of the Indians located thereon. Reserved to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Edmunds' motion was then adopted, and the Senate, at five o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, June 4, 1874.

Mr. LAMPORT, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to increase the tax on fermented liquors to \$2 s barrel. Referred.

On motion of Mr. EAMES, (rep.) of R. L., the Senate joint resolution to designate in the Capitol grounds a site for an equestrian statue of General Nathanael Greene, of the Revolutionary Army, was

Mr. WOODFORD. (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of New York book and newspaper publishers for a uniform rate of postage—one cent a ound on newspapers and two cents a pound on all other periodicals.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee

Mr. Sawyer, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the lurther security of havigation on the Mississippi River. Passed.

Also to authorize the building of a bridge across the hississippi River, at La Crosse, Wis. Passed.

Lipe Saying Service.

Mr. Hooper, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the establishment of fire saying stations and houses of refuge on the sea and take coast, and to promote the efficiency of the life saying service. Passed.

Mr. Stanard, (rep.) of Mo., from the same committee, reported a bill for deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River, by dredging or otherwise. Passed without discussion.

The bill proposes to have the work done by contract, the proposals to specify rates for securing twenty feet depth and not less than 200 feet width, through the channel of one of the passes or outlets on the Mississippi River into the Guli of Mexico, at ordinary food tide; also the price permonth of maintaining such depth for five years; also the rates for every additional foot in depth, up to and including twenty-seven feet. The Secretary of War is to contract with the lowest respon-

to and including twenty-seven feet. The Secretary of War is to contract with the lowest responsible bidder, the amount not to exceed \$150,000 for twenty feet, or more than \$15,000 per month for maintaining that depth, or more than \$3,000 per month for each additional loot.

maintaining that depth, or more than \$3,000 per month for each additional foot.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. BROMBERG, Of Alabama, from the same committee, reported a bill to prevent the introduction of infections diseases, and proceeded to explain and advocate it.

Mr. COX, (dem) of N. Y., regarded the bill as one affecting the whole commerce of the United States, and as particularly affecting the interests of the great commercial cities. He desired to offer an amendment which, if adopted, would remove his objection to the bill. It was that the act SLÖsild not be constructed so as to apply to the heath regulations and quarantine measures maintained by States or municipalities, and that such local systems and their appendages shad remain under the control of the respective local authorities.

Mr. Browners accepted Mr. Cox's amendment, Mr. Browberg accepted Mr. Cox's amendment, which was thereupon adopted, and the bill passed. Mr. Parker, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for a report as to the title of the present occupants of the life springs reservation in Arkansas, whether the real title is not in the government of the United States, and what legislation is necessary to enable the government to take possession of it. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., the Senate amendment to the bill in regard to savings banks was concurred in.

Mr. Maishall, (dem.) of Ill., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropration bill. They were concurred in.

The Mississippi Drita.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill which was up yesterday for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, authorizing the work to be done by James B. Endes, Mr. Syphen, (rep.) of La, andressed the House against the bill as reported and in layor of the ship canal project.

ship canal project.

The debate was continued by Messra. Hawley, of Illinois, and Sheldon, of Louisiana, against the bill, and by Lewis, of Tennessee, and Stanard, of Missouri, in support of it.

After further debate the bill went over until

After further depart to-morrow.

The House at haif-past four o'clock took a recess until hal-past seven. The evening session was occupied only with debate on the condition of the Washington monument.

ART NOTES.

Constant Meyer is at work on a charming pastoral scene which is full of sentiment and ten The subject is a simple one and old as the world. It represents a young man and maiden under the summer trees whispering of love. There is something exquisite in the composition of the work, which tells of passion, but pure and lovely as an angel's dream. The scene of this "ldy!" is laid in Italy, and the costume of the country serves to lend picturesqueness to the scene. It is painted in Constant Meyer's best style, and will form a desirable acquisition to any collection.

L. E. Wilmarth, the attentive and intelligent di-

Design, has well nigh completed a nude study of a female figure, which he intends to exhibit on an early occasion. It will be called "After the Bath," and will continue the effort made by Perry in the present exhibition to introduce the nude figure into our exhibitions. Mr. Wilmartn's work is well painted, the fiesh tints having been rendered with remarkable success. The figure lies at full length, resting on the left arm, and a book has been introtion. This work marks another step in the advance of art in America. We are gradually leaving the period of rags and shapelessness behind to enter into that of form and color.

E. W. Perry, to whom is due the credit of daring to exhibit a nude figure, is at work on a subject which will please much better the 'unco' good." It represents an old lady reading a very large book, that may be the Bible-perhaps it is-but, as the matter is not of much importance from the point of view of art, we shall allow the purchaser to decide whether it is "Gli Bias" or the Bible the old lady is interested in. For our purpose it is sufficient that the figure really ap pears to read and be interested in what it reads; in this the artist has been remarkably successful for, although there is a peacefulness and quietness about the old lady becoming old age, she appears woolly absorbed by the page she scans. In drawing and color the work is eminently satisfactory. There is an abundance of cool grays on this canvas which is quite refreshing.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The retiring Board of Managers held their final proved was one prohibiting smoking in the building before three o'clock P. M; allowing clerks and porters to bring samples on the floor until twelve o'clock M. The hour of holding the annual election is to be changed from ten A. M. and two P. M., to eleven A. M. and three P. M. A special vote thanks was passed to the retiring President, Mr. Edson, and also to the Secretary, W. H. Phil-Mr. Edson, and also to the Secretary, W. H. Philips, Esq. The new Board met at half-past one o'clock P. M., toe President, Mr. Edson, in the chair. All were present except Mr. John G. Dale, who is in Europe. William H. Pnilips was appointed Secretary of the Exchange and of the Board of Managers, and S. W. Grant, Superintendent of the Exchange. The several standing committees were also appointed, and a special committee to nominate the Arbitration Committee for the ensuing year. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday week.

THE "MANLY ART" IN PERSIA.

The London Court Journal reports that since the Shah of Persia's return to his native heath he has been very much discontented; but the Grand Vizier has soothed him for a time by bringing over from England a corps of prize lighters, whose "fancy work" in the inner courts of the royal pulace at Teheran distracts the royal moodiness most magically.

A BARGE SUNK.

COTE ST. PAUL. QUEBEC, June 4, 1874. The barge Heather Bell, loaded with wheat and flour, sunk in the Lachine Canal at this place to-day. The cargo was insured, but there is he in-surance on the barge.

NEW YORK CITY.

William Reinbard, aged thirty-five years, residing at No. 20 Renwick street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by taking Paris green. No cause is assigned by his friends for the perpetration of the rass deed. Octoner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest.

Michael Swift, a man fifty years of age, without home or means of support, was committed to the Essex Market Prison on Wednesday for care by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as he was quite ill, and died during the night. An inquest will be held on the body by Coroner Wolfman, who was notified.

Proposals for furnishing granite to build gate

ses on Ninety-third street, near Ninth avenue. and at 113th street and Tenth avenue, were opened yesterday by Commissioner Fan Nort. Eight bids in all were received, viz.:—Jones Everhard, cut granite, per cubic foot, \$2 84; James Sharkey, \$185; James G. Batterson, \$3; D. V. Howell, \$2 35; David Bahcock, \$2 49; Granite Railway Company, the gross sum of \$18,073; Joseph McDonald, \$3 08; R. L. Darragh, \$3 20.

Comptroller Green, under authority of chapter 329 of the Laws of 1874, has appointed Messrs. John J. Crane, Vice President of the Bank of the Republie, and Henry F. Spaulding, a commission merchant in Worth street, as members of a Board of Audit to adjust claims of the newly-annexed dis-trict, which are now chargeable against the city of New York. The other members of the Board are to be appointed by the County Judge and County Treasurer of Westchester.

Coroner Woltman received information yesterday morning that John J. Studer, a German, nearly fifty-three years of age, had died at his resinearly fifty-three years of age, had died at his residence, No. 211 Allen street, from the effects of a dose of Paris green, which he had taken the night previous with suicidal intent. Deceased, who was a butcher by occupation, had been drinking to excess, and while suffering from delirium swallowed the poison. Mr. Studer, who had quite alarge and respectable lamily, peremptorily re-used to tell from whom he purchased the poison. Coroner Wottman will hold an inquest over the remains.

The Free Church Guild, an association established for the purpose of extending the free church system, held a public meeting last evening at St. John the Evangelist church, corner of at St. John the Evangelist church, corner of Waverley place and West Eleventh street. Rev. William T. Egbert, pastor of the church, presided, and introduced to those prespect Rev. Dr. Stansbury, of Christ church, Newark, and Rev. Clarence Buel, of Trinity caurch, Mount Vernon. Both made addresses in tayor of establishing free churches, to enable poor people to take part in the worship whiten God commands His people to do. After the addresses hymns were sung and a collection was taken up for the benefit of the society.

Last Saturday evening the remains of a male infant, of whom Mary Ryan was the mother, were found in the vault of premises No. 60 Laight street and sent to the Morgue by the Fifth precinct police. Mary, being in a precarious condition, was lice. Mary, being in a precarious condition, was carefully removed to the Park Hospital and piaced under the care of Surgeon Early, but she grew gradually worse and died on Wednesday. Previous to Mary's death Dr. Early, who had suspected sometising wrong, questioned her as to the manner in which she had been treated, and was told she was a victim of mulpractice. Mary's mind did not seem clear as to the name or residence of the guilty party, and in consequence of her death he may remain undiscovered and consequently escape punishment.

BROOKLVN

There were 177 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday, May 30.

Thomas C. Dunn, the young man who was arrested by Detective Powers on charge of forgery, was arraigned before Justice Morse yesterday, pleaded not guilty, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

cases, who is alleged to have been abducted from his house, returned to Brooklyn yesterday, in company with Rev. Dr. Pentecost and Special Officer McKenzic, of Boston, and was given over to the custody of the police. The latter are to institute a search for the kunappers.

A social entertainment was tendered last evening by the members of the Hanson Place Baptist Church to their pastor, Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D., at their house of worship, Hanson place, corner of Portland avenue. A repast was spread at half-past five o'clock under the charge of the indies of the congregation, a large number of admirers of the minister being present. The supper was par-taken of in the study attached to the church. Later in the evening addresses were made by sev-eral clergymen complimentary to the pastor and church.

LONG ISLAND.

Patrick Carr, a junkman of Long Island City, arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods, the property of Mr. T. Cassidy, was yesterday, after a long examination, held by Justice Parsell's to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The body of an unknown drowned man was found in the Bowery Bay yesterday morning. Decomposition had set in and the features in consequence were scarcely recognizable. Coroner Manzer aeld an inquest at the First precinct station house, Long Island City, and the jury found a verdict of death by drowning.

The noble faction of the Long Island City democracy held their primaries last evening, and elected the following named delegates to the General Committee:—First ward—John Claven, James Monhagen, M. O'Neil, John F. Furman and Patrick A. Hearn. Second ward—Peter Modrdle, James Carnah, Hugh Hart, Henry Van Alst and Alfred Horn. Third ward—John Appleton, P. F. Sheridan, William McPhail, S. B. Nobie and John H. Dempsey. Fourth ward—F. M. Montell, C. McMars, James Quick, J. Hartell and H. Taylor. Fitth ward—M. Kendrick, John Carner, Peter Brain, M. T. Mitchell and Jacob Stahl. There was no opposition to this ticket excepting in the Fhird ward. The Fourth and Fifth wards send the same delegates as were elected by the Graham faction last week, giving these wards the organization, the programme being to unite with the other wards, and thus consolidate the two committees. General Committee:-First ward-John Claven.

At the last term of the Queens County Court of Sessions, Judge Armstrong presiding, a number of indictments were tried against parties, residents of Long Island City, for maintaining nuisances—fat boiling establishments, piggeries, &c. The cases occupied the attention of the Court for a number of days, and several of the parties were convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$250 each, or to be imprisoned six months in the County Jail. Through the efforts of their counsel, Measrs. S. B. Noble and James W. Covert, a stay of proceedings was granted, in order to test the constitutionality of the charter of Long Island City, as to the question whether or not the Board of Health had exclusive jurisdiction in these cases. The matter was to have been argued at the last General Term of the Supreme Court, but for some reason no cognizance was taken of it. District Attorney Downing consequently obtained a discontinuance of the proceedings, and proceeded to enforce the original sentences. During this week been the warrants have been issued for the arrest of those convicted and sentenced, and one of thom, Peter Egloff, has been arrested and lodged in jail. dents of Long Island City, for maintaining

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A public temperance meeting is to be held in the Town Hall, New Rochelle, this (Friday) evening, Addresses will be made by the Rev. Father Mc-Loughlin and the Rev. Messrs Lindsley, Newell and Burkhaiter.

The Circuit Court and Court of Over and Terminer, at White Plains, Justice Bernard presiding, adjourned for the term yesterday. Among the indictments handed in by the foreman of the indictments handed in by the foreman of the Graud Jury were the following:—A true bill against John Pergsley, colored, for having caused the death of William Everson, also colored, at New Rochelle, by kicking him in the abdomen: Anton Furst, charged with having set fire to his house, in Mamaroneck, at mignight, while the inmates were wrapt in slumber, was indicted for arson in the first degree; Patrick Swift, burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, and also two ether indictments for burglary in the third degree, the crime in each case having been perpetrated in the village of Sing Sing.

NEW JERSEY

One Meyer, charged with arson, was tried and acquitted in the Newark Court yesterday. John McDonald, a youth of seventeen, fell from

a beer wagon in Trenton last evening, and, the wheels passing over his body, he was killed. Salem county farmers are in great glee over the prospect of a generous yield of the earth's in-crease. In some quarters there are fears for the peaches, though.

They have begun to arrest delinquent taxpayers

small fry. Michael Hassett, a debtor to the city

Corpus Christi was celebrated with imposing ceremonies at the Cathedrai in Newark yesterday. Bishop Corrigan confirmed 270 boys and girls, all neatly attired for the occasion.

No trace has been discovered of John Taylor, a young man of Passaic, who went to New York last Friday to buy some goods and has not since been heard from. When last seen he was going up

"J. H. Storrs & Co.," a gang of alleged confidence operators, have come to grief in Newark through the arrest of the senior partner. An ex-simination was held yesterday, when the "jig" was declared "up."

Mrs. Joseph Genung, of Newark, narrowly escaped being burned to death the night before last through the explosion of a kerosene lamp. As it was she was badly burned about the hands and face. Her presence of mind saved her.

The reef in the Passaic River, near Rutherfurd Park, will probably be removed in a month or so, and it is proposed to establish a small line of steam-ers between Passaig and New York for passengers and ireight, but principally for the latter. The Board of Common Council of West Hobok

were arraigned in a body in the Court of Quarter Sessions, at Jersey City, yesterday, on the charge of paying away the public money for private lobby expenses at Trenton. The trial is set down for the 12th inst. No less than three Paterson ministers are just making changes, having accepted calls elsewhere, viz.:—Rev. J. B. Hopwood, of the Second Presbyterian; Rev. David Winters, of the Third Presbyterian, and Rev. P. S. Vreeland, of the Union Avenue Baptist.

About the death of Frederick Hoppe, in Newark there has been so much mystery that a Coroner's inquest was ordered, but it was found by the medical men that he died from natural causes and not from having been beaten by Alexander Raneger, his brother-in-law.

The Supreme Court at Trenton has ordered a suit to be entered against the executors of the estate of the late Joseph Clowes, lather-in-law of the runaway Treasurer, Hamilton, of Jersey City. Mr. Clowes was one of Hamilton's bondsmen and the executors are required to plead within thirty days from service.

Richard Fleet, a convict in the State Prison at Trenton, made two attempts to hang himself in his cell yesterday morning. He was sentenced two years ago. in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, to ten years for arson. In answer to questions put to him he stated that he would rather die than serve ten years in a living tomb.

As the ferryboat New York was approaching the slip at the foot of Cortlandt street last evening the about seven o'clock, one of the passengers named George H. Tracy, residing in Newark avenue, Jersey City, jumped overboard. Captain Dixon, of the steamboat Underhill, jumped off the pier and held up the man till both were drawn out.

A number of sporting gentlemen of Paterson, A number of sporting gentlemen of raterson, Passaic and contiguous places have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of buying the land and establishing a first class halfmile race track near Arlington station, between Ciliton and Lakeview on the Eric Railway. Over 100 shares, at \$100 a share, have been already subscribed.

An immense new iron bridge is being built ove the Passaic River, at Passaic Bridge, by the Erie Railway, and nervous passengers have long been unstrung in passing over the frail trestle erected temporarily for the single track. Yesterday a car ran off and "delayed travel three hours." It only happened that the mishap occurred to a ireignt car instead of a passenger coach.

The jury acquitted Alfred Speer, of Passaic, of manslaughter, in the Paterson Court, on Wednes-day night, alter a trial lasting over a week. Mr. Speer at once treated the Court, jurors, counsel and all to a grand supper at the Hamilton House. The remaining indictment against Speer for man-slaughter will probably not be tried. Two civil suits for damages, however, are to be brought by the families of George McLean and William Barkley, the victims of the fallen building.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders, of Hudson county, met yesterday. A special committee was appointed to investigate alleged corruption in appointed to investigate alleged corruption in previous boards, especially in relation to the fat jobs at Snake Hill, in which one member, it is alleged, is deeply interested. The Board refused to pay the modest sum of \$600 per year asked by the cierk to the Commissioners of Jurors. A lively scene arose on the motion to declare vacant the office of Warden at the Penitentiary. The question was postponed till next meeting.

ANOTHER PARIS GREEN SUICIDE.

Mrs. Maria Harris, wife of Mr. John Harris, residing on the Richmond road, near Canal street, Stapleton, S. I., committed suicide last night by taking Paris green. Mr. Harris, who is well known at Staten Island, had a party of friends with him ath is house, when some disagreeable words passed between him and his wife, in consequence of which she threatened to take poison. Fearing that she would carry her threat into execution, Mr. Harris and his friends searched her and the house, and succeeded in induling in her possession a bottle of landanum, which they scured, and supposed that this averted all danger. Shortly afterwards, however, she jet the party, and as it afterwards, however, she lett the party, and as it alterward appeared, proceeded to a closet in the yard, where she swallowed a sufficient quantity of Paris green to cause her death in a snort time alterwards. When she was discovered lile was already extinct. Mr. Harris, the husband, is a discharging clerk for a shipping house in New York, and only about thirty-five years old, while his wife was nearly sixty. It is supposed that jealously was the cause of the suicide. It appears that Mrs. Harris attempted suicide some years ago, when they were residing in Gore street, by jumping into a well, from which she was rescued nearly lifeless. Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, was notified to hold an inquest. e party, and as it afterward a

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

The Ackerly House, Northport, L. I., is open. The season at Nantasket Beach will open June 15. The United States Hotel will open at Saratoga

It is said that Henry Ward Beecher has never been at Saratoga Springs.

Daniel Gale will welcome guests to Columbia

Hall, Lebanon Springs, on June 1. Fenwick Hall, New Saybrook, Conn., makes its bow in a liberal spirit to all who wish to visit it.

The Marquis de Marzano and General Blanchard, of this city, will be guests at the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, this season.

Emmit Frazar, a Hong Kong merchant, with his family, and charles P. Aobott, of Calcutta, India.

will "season" at Sands' Point.

C. N. Beach, of Hartford, has a \$30,000 new house at Newport; F. W. Stevens, of this city, has added

a \$20,000 wing to his Newport villa.

General Webb, Dr. Peckham and wife, Mr. Beekman (of Winthrop & Co.) and William Powell and family, of this city, will occupy rooms at the Howland House, Long Branch, for the summer.

The "Harper" Cottage, at Newport, has had \$14,000 expended on.it; J. P. Kernochan, of New York, has built a greenhouse; Commodore Edgar has made a \$4,000 addition to his cottage, and Mr. H. G. Robbins, of New York, is putting up a \$30,000

At last it is announced that there is likely to be some life in the old West End Hotel, Long Branch, this summer. Among its guests will be Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, and family; Judge Rooseelt and family, General Beal, of Washington, and

David Solomon, of New Orleans.
Prospect Park, Niagara Falls, which fences in and obscures the view at Niagara Palis, is to allow visitors free admission on the order of the resident otel keepers. It is owned by speculators who have brought the Palls into disrepute, and now that the Falls have been "cut" by people who will not submit to imposition the local "syndicate" is endeavoring to recover by throwing these "free pearl" to the "human" swine. The batt will hardly attract.

CLOUDS IN ROYAL SKIES. [From the Irish Times.]

What is the matter? The Emperor of all the Russias looked distraught at the Guildhall banques, and the Queen hurried off to Balmoral. Fo us, simple people, it looks strange; but these potensimple people, it looks strange; but these potentates move in spieres far above us, and their orbits are as eccentric apparently as those of comets. Of course, everything is quite correct and kind, and there is a regular medical certificate to the effect that the neaith of Her Majesty has suffered from the excitement attending the arrival of the Car lollowing so soon upon that caused by the marriage of the Duke or Edinburgh—so that an immediate change of scene and the quiet of Balmoral are necessary for her. We sincerely hope the Sootch art will resuscitate her health. But why does not the Duchess of Edinburgh suffer from excitement, too? The Emperor is her father, and the parting from him must be painted. Why, too, did the Telegraph announce yesterday that her Majesty will not visit Bussia in the autumn? in Newark, and have commenced suits against the

POOR LOUISIANA.

The Opinions of Dr. Thomas Cottman, the Commissioner of the Government to Examine the Condition of Louisiana.

Carpet-Bag Rule Worse than the Flood.

"There Must Be a Change or Civil War Is Inevitable."

The desire to understand, and, if possible, better appreciate the condition of Louisiana since the terrible devastation by the Mississippi overflow, has been universal. The people of the North coul not well understand why Providence should at the same time send two such curses as a carpet-bag government and a deluge upon the poor, suffering citizens of one State of the Union. So, when the news of the latter calamity came, the people hastened the more readily to give their aid to the suffering, because it was hoped that in it the direful calamities then burdening the State might be washed away. The departure of Dr. Thomas Cottman, an old resident of Louisiana, for the deso-lated country was understood to indicate the authoritative promise of governmental investiga-tion and relief. The report of Dr. Cettman to the tended to confirm this opinion. The Doctor re-turned to the city last evening, when he was met by a HERALD representative. The following in teresting conversation took place:-THE DEVASTATED COUNTRY.

"You have just returned from Louisiana, I be lieve, and the Herald would be glad to print the result of your observations there. How did you find the State generally?"
"Between the flood and the complicated condi-

tion of its politics," replied Dr. Cottman, "I must say that I think Louisiana is in the most unfortu-nate condition imaginable. In fact, it is a question in my mind which is prejerable of the two-namely, to be drowned out or to live in anarchy." "Pirst, I should like to know the result of your observations regarding the devastation by the overflow," said the HERALD representative.

"The water is rapidly receding," began the Doctor. "The whi'es have food enough, but they have not sufficient to divide with the negroes. The government supplies rations regularly to the latter. was in Poland many years ago, and then saw the frightful ravages of famine, but I saw nothing equalling the condition of the poor whites and negroes in the inundated districts of Louisiana Misery, wretchedness, want, despair, are the constant companions of these poor wretches."

"What are the business men of the South

"The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce will send ex-Governor Hebert and Professor Forshey to this city. They will lay their statement of the condition of the people before the New York Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on Thursday next, and ask the assistance of that body to keep the laboring population out of want until the planting season begins. This will begin about six weeks hence. The assistance must come from outside. There is no money in the State."

"What will be done to prevent a recurrence of this flood ?"

"The general government must take charge of the levees. The State of Louisiana cannot furnish the means. It will be several years before the country can entirely recover."

THE COTTON AND SUGAR CROPS. "How are the crops beyond the overflowed regions ?"

replied Dr. Cottman, the crops are the best they have seen since 1828. I have in mind the sugar crop, especially. The cotton region is all over-flowed and the crop literally annihilated for this year. If it had been planted before the flood there would be from three inches to fifteen seet of sand would be from three inches to fifteen feet of sand and soil on tap of it. In regard to the cott-n crop, I have notices that wherever it is planted just after the decline of the water the leaf is eaten up as soon as it appears by a small black buz. The corn, likewise, is stripped by a worm. This condition of things exist throughout the entire region of the flood. The partishes of Ascension, St. James, Iberville, Assumption and St. John the Baptist are but slightly affected by the overflow. They contain most of the sugar plantations. In the parishes of Avoyelles, West Baton Ronge, Point Coupee, St. Mary's, La Fouche. Interior, Terre Bonne, St. Bernard, Plaquemiae and Vermillion more than half the sugar crop is destroyed. In all the large cotton growing parishes there is no crop at all and the people are on the verge of stavvailon."

PUBLIC CENSURE OF THE LEVEE COMMISSION. "How do the people live 'I' was asked.

"The people live the lives of beavers, and from their sopearance vou would sunose that they be.

"The people live the lives of beavers, and from their appearance you would suppose that they be longed to an amphibious class of humanity. They wade in the water and wallow in dirt. For the most part they subsist on fish."

"Who do the people biame for their unfortunate

condition?"
"The leeling against the Levee Commission is the

condition?"

"The leeling against the Levee Commission is the bitterest conceivable, and numerous suits have been begun for damages by the overflow. Against one of the commissioners alone twenty suits have been instituted. Nothing will come of this, however. Nobody ever gets a judgment against a State official in Louisiana."

THE PEOPLE GRATEPUL FOR GOVERNMENT AID. "How do the people stand in respect to the rule of the federal government?"

"They all complain more of governmental interference than of the devastation by the flood. There exists throughout the State a system of satraps. With only one exception, which I shail cite further along, there are no officials under the general government who were residents of the State prior to appointment."

"What is the effect of the assistance which the government is giving upon the citizens?" asked the Herald man.

"The citizens of the towns and villages have come to the conclusion to support the federal government if possible, as it is how assisting them. They are anxious to reciprocate recent lavors. All are repudiators however. The negroes especially are in favor of the repudiation of all State dects. They have been taught that the propriectors will not be able to pay them if they (the employers) are compelled to pay the taxes. The negroes do not care about any other kind of politics; they believe just that much, and do not care to know more."

nore."
REPUDIATION THE NEXT ISSUE.
"This is likely, then, to be the next issue in "This is likely, then, to be the next issue in Louisiana?"
"It certainly will be the issue in the next election; but it will not be confined to Louisiana. It will spread wherever there are negroes—all over the South. The work of the negroes is the only means at hand for the whites to pay the taxes. This the negro knows, and he haturally leels toat the money is to come out of him and that he has the upper hand of the argument and can dictate his prices. The employer is to blame for this state of affairs. He has taught the negro to believe that it is tax must come from a reduction of his wages. But, as I said, the great trouble is that there is absolutely no money in the State. Last year negroes could eara \$20 per month, while now they are glad to get \$13 for the same amount or service. The reason for this is that, whereas the proprietor could last year borrow the \$20 to pay his man, he now finds that he has not the credit to acquire the \$13 which he must have before he can engage his help." FUNDING THE STATE DEST.

"Is the condition of the State mances as bad?"

"The State will never be able to pay its bonds," replied the bector. "Kellogg is coming on with the funding commission to try to jund the State debt. The interest on sixty per cent of the face of the bonds has already been collected and can be paid if the bondholders are willing to fund their debt. The remaining forty per cent must be dropped."

"Are there many of these bonds held in the North?"

"Are there many of these bonds held in the North?"

"Yes. A prominent banker who went into bankruptcy a lew months ago held \$2,000,000 of these bonds, and now I suppose his creditors hold them. The general impression throughout Louisiana seems to be that if the Governor acts airly in this matter of funding the bonds, and does not go into Wall street to speculate on his own account, he will get the united support of both parties. The bondholders would, of course, array themselves against any such a course,"

"General Grant's Louisiana Policy.

"What do you regard as General Grant's policy regarding the Louisiana people?" asked the Herald representative.

"One of conciliation," replied Dr. Cottman. "The appointment of Burthe to a Collectorship has done much to create good feeling throughout the State towards the general government. Burthe was a Creole, very widely known and a violent opponent to General Grant's system of carpet-baggers. He was the first and only appointment made of a citizen of the State. In the overflowed districts of the State the feelings of the people are those of extreme grantitude for assistance. So, in one way or another, all parties are getting drawn over to the administration."

RAMPANT FOR A "WHITE MAN'S GOVENNMENT."

elements in New Orleans?" asked the HERALD

man.

"li does not," was the reply. "The young men of the country are all organization, but no one knows for what purpose. They all belong to a secret organization. Some call themselves members of a vigitance committee, Certain it is that they keep the place and time of their meetings strictly secret. This is an ominous movement and bodes no good for the political inture of the South, There is one redeeming leature, however. The solid men are effecting an organization to restrain a continuous movement and bodes no good for the political inture of the South, There is one redeeming leature, however. The solid men are effecting an organization to restrain a continuous continuous and the second of the south to extreme a grant. They are ready for any emergency of the surmous months, and yet their despair is driving the young disastrously for reconstruction."

"Where is this state of things to end ?"

"There is only one solution," replied Dr. Cottman. "There certainly will be a conflict of recession. I think the cruis will occur about September next. It is as sure to come, in my opinion, as that the sun will rise. Only a little time got there was trouble in the parish of Plaquémine. It was ostensibly a contest between the Warmoth and Keilogg factions, but it was a development of the spirit of hatred to northern rule. On that occasion two men were killed and eleven were wounded. Several pairshes are organizing under a platform, which is printed in a paper called the Caucassas, and they are all rampant for a white man's government. They believe that denaral Grant is getting tired of the Civil Rights bill. It is the impression among the cool headed citizens that Casey, of New Orleans, has spread this report. It is also the current belief that Jugge Bradley, who sat with Jugge Woods in the examination of the Grant Serial Proposed and impression of the part of the Civil Rights bill. It is the impression of the part of the corner of the committed the bill."

"This certainly looks rather dark for the Scate, is there no way

of Tammany Hall, but they are my candid opinions."

WHICH SIDE OF THE FENCE?

"What side would Warmoth be forced to take?"
asked the Herald man.

"There would be no middle ground in case of a revolt and Warmoth would be compelled to go against the negro, although he is a candidate for neyro votes. Another opinion which has gained currency throughout the State is, that as soon as Governor Kellogg leaves for the north Lieutenant-Governor Antoine will make all the appointments just as Dunn did when Warmoth was away. The white population would rike to see it, because it would bring a split of the Republican party. They are watching the state of aftairs with great care, and, as I said, I believe the crisis will come about September."

"Where will Pinchback stand?"

"Where will Pinchback stand?"

"Where will Pinchback with alm in opposition to Kellogg. It prevails to such an extent that many conservatives who would not speak to an ordinary negro take Pinchback of the land because they believe he hates their common enemy—Kellogg."

Dr. Cottman conversed socially regarding other

Keliogg."
Dr. Cottman conversed socially regarding other parts of the south, until the Henald man bade him farewell.

A QUESTION OF SPOONS. Reminiscence of Federal Rule in Loui-

PORTLAND, Me., June 4, 1874. In the United States Circuit Court to-day, before Judge Chifford, the case of Bradish Johnson vs. Neal Dow was argued. This is an action upon Neal Dow was argued. This is an action upon a judgment recovered by Johnson, who was a Union man, against Dow, in the Sixth district of New Orleans, for sugar, silver spoons, knives, forsa and a silver water pitcher taken by a military expedition sent by General Dow to the plantation of Johnson.

The question is whether or not a Lousiana court had jurisdiction in the case.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Annual Meeting of the New York Wome Suffrage Society-Election of Officers. The New York Woman Suffrage Society met last evening at the residence of the President Dr.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. BLAKE, submitted her annual report, showing that she had written 107 letters and no end of postal cards during the year, and been in communication with all

the big guns of Congress and the government. The Treasurer's annual report showed that the expenses for the last year amounted to \$231, and the receipts \$222. The dedcit was more than made up by a loan of \$10 irom Dr. Lozier.

The Chairman (or rather Chuirwoman) of the Executive Committee, Mrs. Hallook, reported that the society had trebled in numbers, increasing from a membership of 70 to nearly 300. It had held six public meetings during the year, besides regular monthly me etings at the residence of the President, Mrs. Lozier. The report concludes with the following significant remarks:—"The Executive Committee would also congratuiate the society on the steady progress of their cause during the past year, indicated by the many meetings held in regard to it throughout the country, by the more respectful tone of the press, by the recognition of woman sufrage in four States, and lastly, by the recent significant debate in regard to it in the Senate of the United States, nineteen Senators favoring the enfranchisement of women in the Territories."

Mrs. Hallook presented a list of officers for the next year. expenses for the last year amounted to \$231,

Mrs. Hallook presented a list of officers for the next year.

Mrs. LOZIER—How will you elect these officers?

Dr. HUBERT (after a stience lasting several seconds)—I suppose the first thing we ought to ascertain is whether some memoer does not wish to hominate somebody eise.

This protest elicited a general titter, and a member called upon Dr. Hubert to nominate other officers, which he declined to do.

AIS. BLAKE—His list has been presented by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. We thought it best not to change the President and Treasurer. Dr. Lozier kindly gives us the use of her house.

Dr. Lozier (smilingly)—I only appear as the gurchead.

her house.

Dr. Lozier (smilingly)—I only appear as the figurehead.

Mrs. Blake—And as to the Treasurer, Mrs. Mc-Adam, she has served us in that capacity for five years and never cloped with any money. (Laughter.) She has never made any money out of ner office, which is more than can be said of a great many public men. (Laughter.)

The names were then voted upon and all the proposed officers elected. The list is as follows:—President, Mrs. C. L. Lozier; vice Presidents, Mrs. F. R. Hailock, M. Wendt, H. M. Slonne and M. K. Boyd; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H. M. Shepard; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Helen M. Cook; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs. L. Blake; Treasurer, Mrs. McAdam.

Mrs. Blake submitted a Fesciution expressing the society's sympathy at the sad death of Congressman Melisn. Carried.

Another resolution was proposed thanking the nineteen Senstors who, on Thursday last, voted for establishing woman sufrage in the Territories.

Dr. Hubbert protested against thanking anyoody for doing his duty. One might just as well thank anybody for being honest and decent. (Laughter.) Mrs. Hallock thought it would be better to "pat them on the back" and say "Good boy," and "Go ablead."

Alter some discussion the resolution was adopted, and copies will be sent to the nineteen islithni Senators.

Mrs. Dr. Mia presented a gold chain to the soctety, which will be sold for the benefit of the "sisters" in Michigan who are struggling for woman suffrage, and by the sale of which about \$75 will probably be realized.

The meeting then adjourned.

PISH FOR THE CALIFORNIA RIVERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4, 1874. The aquarium car, fitted out in New Hampshire to convey fish to Caitfornia, reached this city today, and this afternoon the steam yacht Hattie E Peck brought up from Seth Green's fishery grounds 36,000 shad and 2,000 eets, just hatched, to be put in the car, which leaves for its destination to-night.